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## Calls Information 'Erroneous'

## Finch Contradicts Thurmond On 'Carpetbagging' Charge

By A. D. Home

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Sen. Strom Thurmond's attack on an administration school desegregation policy Friday was based on "erroneous" information, White House Counselor Robert H. Finch said yesterday.

"We are not sending any large number of people into the South to enforce desegregation," a former secretary of health, education and welfare said on a television program.

Sen. Thurmond, R., S.C., in his state speech decried "arbitrary and discriminatory actions by the executive branch," citing "the action of the Internal Revenue Service in retaining the tax exemption of private schools" and "the proposed

invasion by 100 carpetbagging Justice Department lawyers for the purpose of assuring forced integration of the public schools."

The latter was a reference to articles Friday in The Washington Post and The New York Times which attributed the figure of 100 lawyers to separate interviews with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Justice Leonard, assistant attorney general for civil rights. The Justice Department on Friday issued a statement in Mr. Mitchell's name declaring that the information was "premature," and that no decision had yet been made on the number of lawyers to be used.

Mr. Finch said yesterday that he foresaw "almost a total breakdown" of dual school systems this fall, but we are trying to do it in a spirit of cooperation rather than forcing it with orders of people, as was suggested in that story.

Mr. Mitchell's position, Mr. Finch said, is that "we are going to do what has to be done in order to enforce the law with these court-ordered decisions... (but) that does not necessarily mean that you are going to have to send cordons of attorneys or troops or anything else."

On other topics, Mr. Finch said: "The possibility of Sen. Thurmond's bolting the U.S. Republican party to join George Wallace on a third-party ticket in 1972 is 'totally out of the question' and Mr. Wallace's party is going to 'go down-hill' as past third-party movements did."

He had decided to leave the cabinet because as secretary of health, education and welfare he couldn't find time to "get down to talk to the President," and "that is where the decisions are made."

The House-passed education appropriations bill, boosted about \$450 million above administration requests, "could" be vetoed by President Nixon or allowed to become law without his signature.

"Obviously there will be some disturbances" on college campuses this fall, but "the students have gotten far more sophisticated about this, and we are not going to see a repetition of the same kind of thing that went on last fall."

## Federal Jail Inmates In New York Stage Riot

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—Inmates of the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan set mattresses ablaze, smashed windows, and threw debris into the streets late last night in a riot that led to a protest over prison conditions.

A spokesman at police headquarters said federal prison authorities asked for police reinforcements and floodlights to help curb the disorders. Police did not know how many of the 250 inmates were involved.

They said several inmates tried to escape during the tumult, but federal prison officials would not comment on the report. The FBI reported that it was "looking into" the disturbances. Police said the riot was a protest over allegedly crowded and antiquated conditions. There were no reports of injuries.

## N.Y. Police Protest Duty of Guarding UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 20 (WP).—Off-duty policemen from Manhattan's 19th Precinct picketed in front of the United Nations mission today in protest against the duty of guarding foreign missions to the UN.

This protection has been requested by some 25 Communist and Arab governments. Policemen say the duty is boring and deprives the community of three shifts of approximately 25 men each who could otherwise be fighting crime. They contend the UN or private agencies should take over the guard function, which costs New York City \$1 million a year.

cause they have not gotten beyond Killebrew's guards and massive riot gates.

Di Paola's latest efforts to collect the taxes have brought a charge from Jacob Malik, the Soviet's permanent UN representative, that the mayor has acted in a "provocative" manner, damaging American-Soviet relations.

"I'm concerned about our overburdened taxpayers, and if I have to provoke the U.S.S.R. I won't hesitate to do it," Mr. Di Paola said.

The federal government supports the Soviet argument that the diplomatic qualities of the Long Island retreat merit its removal from the tax rolls. In 1966, Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, reached a similar agreement exempting the estate.

But, Mr. Di Paola says, "The city of Glen Cove is not bound by an agreement made between Washington and Moscow which takes away our tax revenue without just compensation."

The estate, built by the family of millionaire Standard Oil heir Charles M. Pratt, will go on the block July 27. But no one is likely to bid for it and the property probably will wind up in the hands of the city. Even if the tax liens are sold, the Soviets have two years in which to redeem them by paying the taxes.

Says one local realtor: "It's one thing to fight city hall. But who wants to fight the Russians?"

## NASA Recalls Moon Landing

HOUSTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. manned Spacecraft Center celebrated the first anniversary of man's first moon landing today by re-enacting the event in mission control and re-enacting the "splashdown party."

But the stars of the original show were absent. Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. and Michael Collins were at Jefferson City, Mo., where their Apollo-11 spacecraft is on public display. They later left for New York to present a piece of moon rock to the United Nations.

At mission control, visitors saw and heard the last few minutes of the moon landing. Tapes of the exchanges between ground control and the lunar module Eagle were played as screens displayed the moon ship's landing and the television film it took during the descent.

## U.S. Concerned At Soviet Arms Going to Cuba

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The State Department said today the United States was concerned about Soviet military shipments to Cuba which it said have been increasing steadily.

It added that the shipments have included offensive weapons, a danger to which the United States remains constantly alert.

Department spokesman Carl Rich was replying to questions from a magazine report of American concern about a growing Soviet role in Cuba.

He denied the magazine's assertion that the United States had stepped up its U-2 surveillance flights over the island to see a day—the highest since the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962. There had been no change in the American reconnaissance light pattern, he added.

## Love Valley, N.C., No Longer Rocks

LOVE VALLEY, N.C., July 20 (AP).—The final sounds of rock music echoed from the isolated mountain side surrounding this North Carolina hamlet last night as a three-day rock festival marked a soldier's death from sunstroke and a shooting drew to a close.

About 75,000 persons were in the festival area Sunday night, but the crowd began to taper off rapidly yesterday morning as thousands of long-haired young people left the valley. Festival promoters estimated that only one-tenth of as people paid to get in and said they did not know whether they could break even on the festival.

## In an Undiplomatic Tax Tiff, UN Russians Get Ultimatum

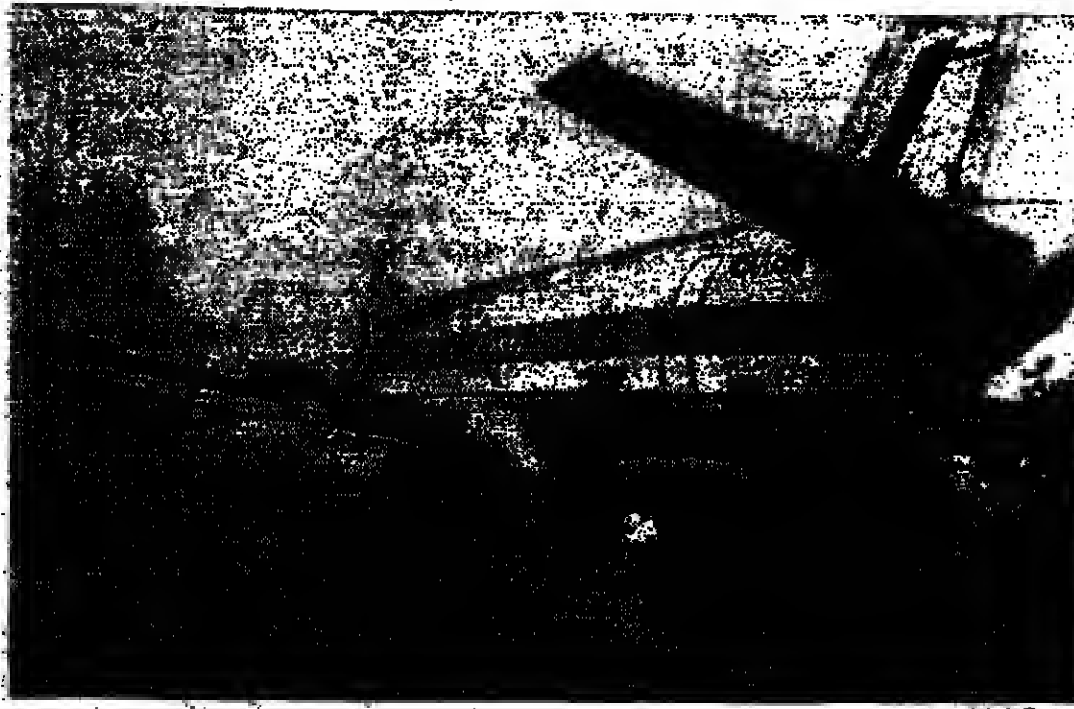
GLEN COVE, N.Y., July 20 (UPI).—In the case of diplomacy, Glen Cove has suffered for 17 years. But the government of his Long Island city says it has had enough.

Mayor Andrew J. Di Paola has given the Soviet mission to the United Nations until next Monday to pay more than \$40,000 in back taxes on its palatial weekend hideaway, Killebrew—or the property will be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Because of the legal complications, however, no one is likely to snap up the opportunity to buy one of the few remaining outposts of Long Island's "gold coast" days.

The Soviets say the sum in question—\$49,513.44 in local school property taxes—does not have to be paid because a state law exempts foreign mission offices or residences. But Glen Cove contends that the 45-room estate, surrounded by 36 acres of woods and gardens, is neither an office nor a full-time residence.

The local officials have never been able to prove their point be-



PHILADELPHIA—A United Air Lines 737 rests on its belly after losing power at takeoff.

## Jet Overshoots Philadelphia Runway

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (Reuters).—A United Airlines twin-engine Boeing 737 jet overshoot the runway while taking off from here last night and plowed into a marshy field, injuring 11 passengers, an airline spokesman said today.

One woman was taken to a hospital with a broken ankle, and another woman was detained for observation. The other nine injured were released after treatment for minor cuts and bruises.

The Boeing 737, with 55 passengers and six crew on board, came to rest 500 feet

past the end of a runway. The plane was on a domestic flight to Buffalo, N.Y.

A federal aviation official said the accident was apparently caused by some sort of power failure on the aircraft.

A passenger said the front of the plane began rising, but the plane never left the ground.

"The front end came down and the plane began to teeter," said the passenger, who declined to identify himself. "Then the pilot stabilized the plane."

A nun who had friends on the plane and was watching it

take off from the terminal said the aircraft began turning to the right before it stopped.

"Instead of going straight up, it went parallel with the ground," said Sister Rosemary Tomolosi, 33, of Yardley, Pa.

"Then it started to go to the right. It seemed like the front end was going to start going down, but the pilot pulled back. All of a sudden there was the impact of it hitting the ground."

Most of the injuries apparently occurred as passengers scrambled to get off the plane. There was no fire.



GERONA, SPAIN—German Bavaria charter twin-jet BAC after crash at end of runway.

## Spain Probing Crash of Charter Plane

GERONA, Spain, July 20 (Reuters).—Spanish authorities today opened an inquiry into why a British-built BAC-111 jet, carrying 80 West German tourists, overshoot the runway here and crashed while attempting to take off last night.

More than 70 of the passengers, homeward-bound after a 15-day holiday on the Costa Brava, escaped without injury.

Airport officials said they were lucky that the plane, belonging to the Munich-based West German charter company Bavaria, did not burst into flames. Its fuel tanks were full.

Nine people, including the pilot and the co-pilot, were being treated in hospitals today for injuries.

Emergency over Geneva, GENEVA, July 20 (UPI).—A

British European Airways (BEA) Trident jetliner carrying 56 passengers from Milan to London had to make an emergency landing here last night when smoke poured into the cabin, airport authorities said today.

The aircraft landed without trouble and the passengers stayed in Geneva overnight, going on to London by another regular flight this morning.

## Gallup Poll Kennedy Hasn't Regained His Early-1969 Popularity

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

October '69 ... 23  
July (after accident) ... 24  
March (before) ... 49

A total of 1,513 adults were interviewed in person by trained Gallup interviewers. The survey covered more than 300 carefully selected localities across the nation.

Senator Kennedy's decline in appeal has occurred among all major groups in the population, including Catholics who earlier had been the bulwark of his support.

Following are the "extremely favorable" ratings by key groups, as recorded in the latest survey:

Men ... 23%  
Women ... 28%  
21-29 years ... 28%  
30-49 years ... 26%  
50 and over ... 24%  
East ... 25%  
Midwest ... 23%  
South ... 21%  
West ... 22%  
Protestants ... 23%  
Catholics ... 34%

His rating slipped a few percentage points more in an October survey. A January survey showed the senator making a slight recovery in terms of his popular appeal, but these gains did not hold up, as seen in the latest survey.

One factor in the decline found in the latest sampling may have been Judge James A. Boyle's recent report on the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, released April 29, in which he concluded that Senator Kennedy may have driven negligently and that such driving may have contributed to Miss Kopechne's death.

To determine attitudes toward Senator Kennedy, a sensitive attitude measuring device called the Stapel Scalemeter was employed.

The Stapel Scalemeter consists of 10 numbered squares which range from extreme like to extreme dislike. Each respondent is asked to indicate the square that best describes his feelings about a particular person. The top two positions on the scale are combined to provide the "extremely favorable" rating.

The following table shows the trend in "extremely favorable" ratings:

Extremely Favorable Rating of Kennedy  
Latest ... 25%  
January '70 ... 34%

## British Teeners Oppose Legal Pot

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—Most British teen-agers don't want marijuana legalized, a Gallup Poll for the Daily Mirror reported today.

Of 2,000 young people interviewed, 78 percent opposed making marijuana legal, 18 percent were in favor and 4 percent had no opinion, the poll said.

Of those who opposed making marijuana legal, 21 percent thought it was harmful and 28 percent said it would encourage drug-taking.

One in four of the teen-agers said they had been offered marijuana, pop pills, heroin, LSD or other drugs. But only 9 percent said they actually tried drugs and less than half of the 9 percent said they tried drugs more than once.

## Plane Crash Kills 4

SAN REMO, Italy, July 20 (AP).—A light plane crashed today against the slopes of a mountain near this Italian Riviera resort, killing its four occupants, two men and two women.

## 7th Bombing in Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 20 (UPI).—A gasoline bomb exploded today and badly damaged an air force recruiting center here. It was the seventh bombing in Auckland this year and the fifth bomb attack against a military building.

## Company Giving Pregnancy Tests To Unsuspecting Job Applicants

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. has disclosed that it is giving pregnancy tests to all female job applicants without telling them.

C and P officials said the 15-month-old testing procedure is probably the first program of its type in the Bell Telephone system. A few other U.S. industries also conduct such tests on applicants, according to a manufacturer of the test used.

The test is administered to all women applying in the Washington area, but a woman doesn't know she has been tested unless the results indicate she may be pregnant, company officials said. If the test is positive, the woman is referred to her family doctor for confirmation of the pregnancy.

Large-scale, fast and inexpensive pregnancy testing programs have been made possible in the past five years by a Swedish-developed method based on a rabbit-derived serum that is mixed with urine.

Dr. Lawrence A. Pyle Jr., the company's medical director, said he decided to add the pregnancy test to others for new employees after company personnel officials told him that a large percentage of women employees do not return to work after having a child. C and P feels that by not hiring pregnant women it saves at least \$700 in training costs for each employee.

Slightly less than 2 percent of the 4,000 women applicants tested annually were pregnant, Dr. Pyle said. Most already knew it, he added.

## U.S. DDT Use At Low Point For 20 Years

But Continues High In Cotton Regions

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Eight months after the Nixon administration announced a "phase-out" of DDT, American farmers and gardeners are using less of the controversial pesticide than at any time in the last two decades—but not because of federal restrictions.

Government statistics show that, for the last four years, domestic use of DDT has dropped by about 10 million pounds a year.

Inquiries among heavy users of DDT disclosed that, for the most part, cutbacks in the use of the environmental pollutant have been voluntary. The cutbacks have stemmed from insect resistance to the pesticide in most cases, from concern about pollution in others, and from state restrictions in a few.

In most of the cotton-growing regions, however, where about two-thirds of the domestically used DDT is applied, the use of DDT has continued unchecked.

Farmer's View

A comment by a Georgia cotton farmer was typical: "I'll use it for as long as I can get it," he said. And from the looks of governmental deliberations on the matter, DDT will be available to cotton farmers for many years to come.

Last November, when Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin "canceled" the use of DDT in residential areas, headlamps and broadcasts throughout the country referred to a "ban" on DDT. The public was left with the impression that the DDT problem had been resolved.

In fact, there is no "ban" on DDT. The cancellation order, which would have prohibited use of DDT on shade trees and tobacco, around the house and in marshes, was appealed by several manufacturers.

The appeals set in motion a complex process of review, deliberation and adjudication that could last for several years, with these uses of DDT continuing legally.

Last year, an estimated total of 120 million pounds of DDT was produced in the United States, only 20 million pounds of which was used domestically. The rest was exported, most of it going toward control of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

In an effort to speed DDT's demise, several conservation organizations recently joined forces and brought a suit against the secretary of agriculture that resulted in a court order requiring him to explain why he had not banned DDT outright.

Mr. Hardin subsequently said he would not make such a move because, in his opinion, DDT did not present an "imminent hazard to human health (or) to fish and wildlife or the environment."

Charles Wurster, a biologist with the Environmental Defense Fund who is preparing the conservationists' reply to the secretary, said in an interview last week: "How much evidence does he need? DDT has been shown to be a carcinogen (cancer-inducing substance) in laboratory animals (disputed) and an environmental hazard. If that doesn't constitute an imminent hazard to the public, what does?"

Mr. Wurster says the conservationists' goal is to bring an immediate end to the use of DDT, which he calls "the world's No. 1 pollutant," and to the use of several other persistent pesticides.

Neil Bayley, director of science and education for the Agricultural Department, who was the author of the secretary's reply to the court order, maintains it is "unwise" to ban DDT completely before the department can determine whether some of its uses are "essential"—that is, that no acceptable substitutes are available.

"We agree that the law needs to be strengthened with respect to enforcement provisions," he added.

## Harold Howe Assigned Ford Foundation Post

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Harold Howe 2d, a former U.S. commissioner of education, has been named a vice-president of the Ford Foundation in charge of its education research ward.

He succeeds P. Champion Ward, who will become a program adviser to the foundation's international division. Before assuming his present post in 1966, Mr. Ward had been deputy vice-president for international programs for three years.

Mr. Howe, 51, whose appointment is effective next January, has been adviser on education to the foundation's office in India since January, 1969. He was commissioner of education from 1965 to 1968.

## 2 Slain in \$400 Theft

MIAMI, Florida, July 20 (AP).—A handoff robbery of a telegraph office of \$400 yesterday and killed two women employees he took hostage in his getaway, police said. The women were found in a field 10 miles from the office after a male hostage, beaten severely—crawled half a mile to a road and flagged down police.

## Electronic Sensors Installed On U.S. Border With Mexico

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Electronic sensors like those used to trace troop movements in Vietnam are being tested along America's open borders to detect illegal immigrants and narcotics smugglers.

The sensors also may be adapted for use in civil disturbances by being placed around vital installations, such as water, sewage treatment or high-voltage systems that may be subject to sabotage.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said that using military "personnel detectors" is only one example of applying Department of Defense research to help keep internal law and order in America.

Mr. Mitchell said in an interview with The Washington Post that he is especially interested in military gadgetry that can be used to detect narcotics of all kinds. Currently, he said, trained dogs are the best means of locating marijuana at border crossings and other customs stations.

Louis Mayo, acting chief of the Center for Criminal Justice in the National Institute of Law Enforcement, said the Army is experimenting with sensitive instruments that can detect certain elements in the atmosphere. He said the instruments may eventually be able to detect traces of heroin.

More Arrests

Mr. Mitchell said personnel sensors have increased the number of arrests of suspected illegal immigrants sneaking across the Mexican border, which is 2,000 miles long and runs mostly through unpopulated and unguarded desert country. He added that he does not feel these law-enforcement tools will lead to big-brotherism on an Orwellian scale. "We only use eavesdropping devices in organized crime and narcotics cases," he said, "and there is full citizen protection (against arbitrary conviction) through the courts."

The sensors may soon be placed at certain places along the Canadian border, which is nearly twice as long as the Mexican one and equally unfortified. The concern here is with foot traffic in contraband—such as drugs—and the relatively few American fugitives who cannot cross the border by posing as tourists.

Adrian Jones, of the Law Enforcement Institute, said he could see no adaptation for the sensors in urban violence, because strategy calls for massing large numbers of policemen in and around the scene of the disorders.

But Mr. Jones said they could be installed around vital city facilities—often located in isolated areas—and alert police when anyone approached.

The use of bombs or other explosives as a technique of violence, Mr. Jones said, makes it imperative to use such technology, because law

## Electronic Sensors Installed On U.S. Border With Mexico

enforcement officers cannot be everywhere.

James Green, Associate Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the sensors implanted along the Mexican border can hear a footsteps within 500 yards of their location. The sensor then beams a signal to a manned radio station in the vicinity.

The sensors, which range in size from that of a gumball to three-foot-cube boxes, were adopted from civilian uses in late 1967 for the McNamara Line in Vietnam under orders of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

The McNamara Line consisted of land mines, barbed wire, listening devices, radar and radio relay points for calling in airplanes to intercept intruders along much of the 29-mile border with North Vietnam.

While the line itself was largely unsuccessful, the sensors themselves worked. They subsequently were installed to monitor troops and supply movements along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and Communist activity in Laos.

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# Burning Cruise Liner Fulvia Sinks; Passengers Tell of Their Rescue

Ship Goes Down  
10 Hours After  
Generator Blast

HERIFF, Canary Islands, July 20 (UPI)—The 16,922-ton cruise liner Fulvia sank in the Atlantic still blazing more than 30 after an engine-room explosion and fire forced the evacuation of all 719 aboard.

Norwegian-owned vessel, crewed by an Italian firm for a cruise, went down despite desperate attempts by two and a Spanish Navy ship to line up the ship and haul it to safety. Reports said there was one casualty among the 448 passengers and 271 crew—an elderly woman who suffered a heart breakdown. Passengers and crew were transferred from lifeboats to the French liner Ancel, which was to the scene yesterday, and taken to Tenerife. Passengers testified to the extraordinary smoothness of the rescue operation, with little panic and cheer, though most of the Italian passengers were in night clothes.

Kendall, British managing director of the Canary Islands, said any which way the rescue operation, confirmed early yesterday, that the fire was caused by explosion in one of the engine-generators.

Started in Generator  
The fire first started in one of the generators. The crew managed to shut it down, but another generator started up, he said. The blaze spread to the engine room.

Passengers of the Fulvia cruise ship, which was on a cruise to France, and crew were taken to safety. The ship was expected to come ashore here tonight. Passengers of the Fulvia cruise ship, which was on a cruise to France, and crew were taken to safety. The ship was expected to come ashore here tonight.

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SAFE—Passenger from the Fulvia arriving in the Canary Islands. He was among those rescued by a French liner.

Of course they were only preparing lifeboats.

Pierre Gellens, an engineer from Paris, added: "We had been drilled for emergencies only three days before, though some had joined the ship since then. One blast of the main and sea, which we all knew what to do."

Mrs. Caros continued: "It only took us between 30 and 40 minutes to get into the lifeboats after the alarm. There were 55 of us in each of the nine lifeboats used. Three or four crew sat beside us. We could see a little smoke rising from the side of the ship."

She said all 12 lifeboats could not be lowered, because the ship was listing. "On the left side of the ship," she said, "we were all hauled back on deck about 1:30. The sea was much calmer on our side. A crew member told me they were not happy about the way the lifeboats were resting on the water."

"We sat in deck chairs, some of us leaning against the passenger rail and looked a little miserably at the sea."

"It was becoming quite windy, and although we were too excited to be sad, we were glad to hear the ship's orchestra play a few notes. They kept on serving us Coca-Cola."

The passengers said the Ancelville appeared on the horizon after dawn and by 9:30 was alongside the stricken Fulvia, which was by now belching clouds of black smoke.

An American girl wearing a pink coat over a chemise was standing in a lifeboat waiting for the French liner to approach.

The lifeboats unloaded the passengers onto gangplanks slung over the water as bridges to the rescue ship. Then the passengers remaining on the Fulvia were transferred to the boats.

One of the Ancelville's French officers, Christian Dumas, paid tribute to the rescued passengers. "It was perfect the way all those passengers behaved. They were quiet and tranquil, so we were able to carry out the transfer without any problems."

He added, after being in Dubila and some other areas, he had seen the mountains near by once more before he died.

Commentators and literary critics, of whom film clips were shown, praised his poetry. But they took issue with his political views.

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## Floods Cause Emergency in East Europe

Poles and Czechs Are Forced to Evacuate

VIENNA, July 20 (UPI)—Several persons have drowned and thousands have been evacuated in floods that struck Poland and Czechoslovakia over the weekend, official reports said today.

The Prague Radio said, "A few villages lost their lives" in Czechoslovakia, a town on the Polish border, it gave no details.

Wet weather has plagued Eastern Europe all spring and summer. The southern section—particularly Hungary and Romania—suffered disastrous floods in late May and June. Those floods, for the most part, spared the northern areas.

The Prague broadcast said 2,000 persons have been evacuated along the Hornad River in eastern Slovakia. The Warsaw Radio said that 600 farms had been evacuated in Poland along the Vistula and Oder rivers and that 15,000 persons, including soldiers, were fighting the floods.

Polish newspapers said the Vistula had flooded the city of Krakow after the heaviest rains in 36 years. Water entered Warsaw and inundated factories and other buildings, the radio said.

The floodwaters destroyed the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier bridge at Cesky Tesin, covered railroads and washed out 33 roads.

Authorities proclaimed a state of emergency in southern Poland today as floodwaters from the Tatra Mountains forced thousands to flee their homes and caused an unspecified number of deaths.

The evening newspaper Express-Wielkopolski said army helicopters had helped to evacuate 1,900 families in the Krakow area, including 1,700 in the Bochnia and Dabrowa Tarnowska districts.

Five Germans died in the flooded Lona River as they tried to save a bridge at Cuesyn, on the Polish-Czechoslovak border, the paper said, and an 8-year-old boy was swept to his death by the swollen river.

Heavy rains over the weekend swelled rivers in the Tatra Mountains, which flooded lowland communities, washing away bridges and severing the rail link between Krakow and the mountain resort of Zakopane.

Alpine rescue teams saved 90 Boy Scouts from their camp in Limanowa, in the Polish Tatras. In Krakow, the Vistula was reported more than 15 feet above its normal level.

Argentina Buries Slain President

BUENOS AIRES, July 20 (UPI)—Thousands attended the funeral of murdered former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu when he was buried with full military honors Saturday.

Mr. Aramburu's body was recovered Thursday from a makeshift grave where his killers buried him almost seven weeks ago.

Three speakers, including army commander-in-chief Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, praised the 65-year-old former president and condemned his kidnapping and murder as large crowds listened in heavy rain outside the cemetery. Earlier police had difficulty controlling the crowds trying to enter the cemetery. Isolated cries for "Vengance!" were heard.

India Plans Rocket

NEW DELHI, July 20 (Reuters)—India hopes to launch her first satellite—football-sized and weighing 66 pounds—in three and a half years, according to Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, secretary of the Atomic Energy Department.

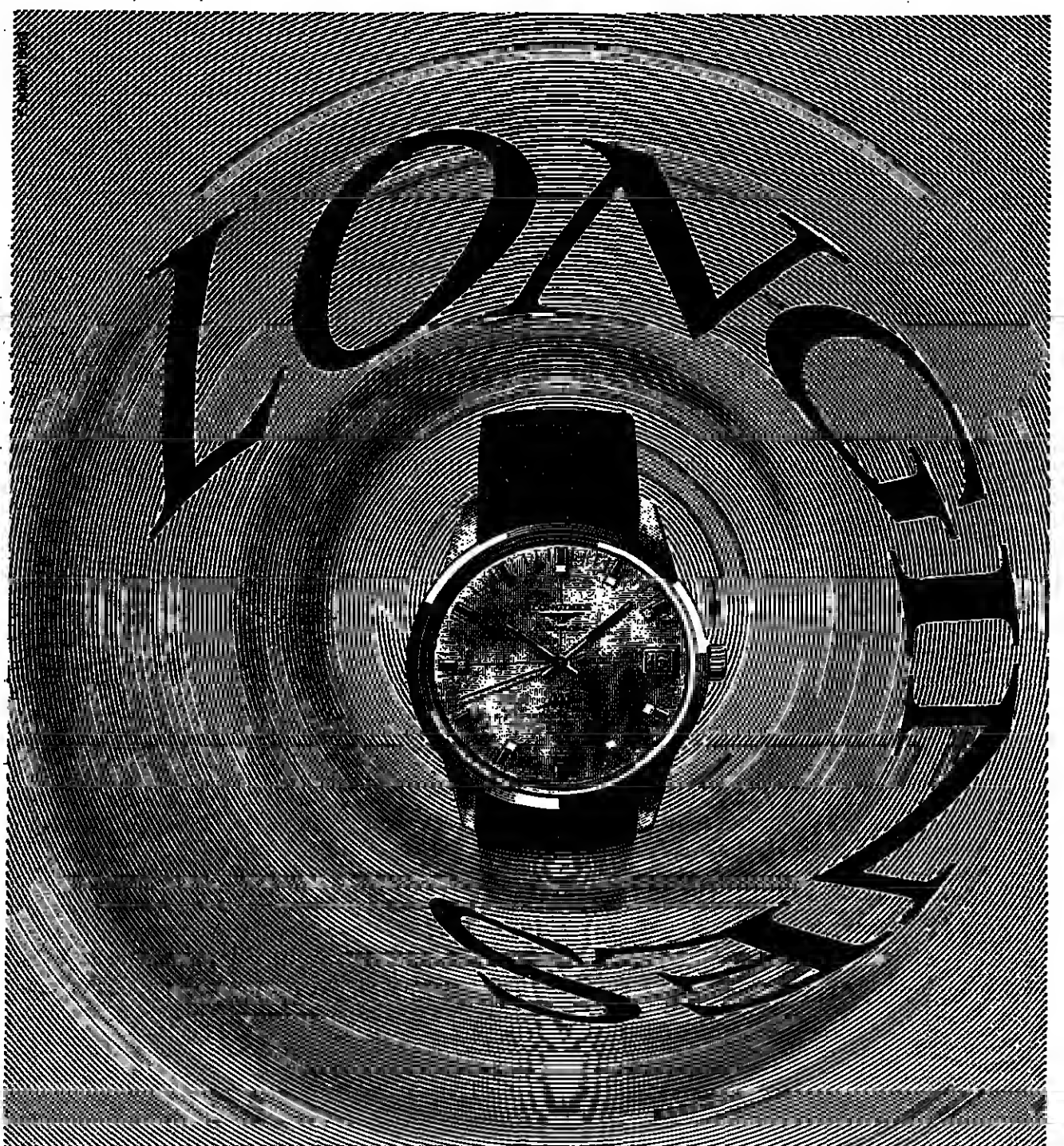
Ireland Acts Quickly to Keep Spirits in Pubs Reasonable

DUBLIN, July 20 (AP)—The Irish government headed off a national outcry tonight by demanding immediate cuts in beer and liquor prices.

Paddy Lalor, minister of commerce, announced that unless bars voluntarily put prices back to last week's levels he will issue a decree making cuts compulsory.

He added, after being in Dubila and some other areas, he had seen the mountains near by once more before he died.

Commentators and literary critics, of whom film clips were shown, praised his poetry. But they took issue with his political views.



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## Toward a Black Coalition

It is far from certain that Mr. Whitney Young will be able to create, in the near future, the black coalition he urges. But it is quite clear that such a grouping should be formed, in the best interests of the blacks and of the whole country.

The initial surge of unity and emotion evoked by Martin Luther King Jr. was a wholesome thing, and it was effective in bringing about not only legal change, but significant changes of attitude among both blacks and whites. But that surge could not continue; even before Dr. King's tragic murder, divisions were appearing on both sides of the color line, and by now the range of organizations that Mr. Young characterized as "from the Black Panthers right up to the black Baptists" has as many different approaches to the problem of race as can well be conceived. Moreover, these differences are intensified by a bitterness that is hardly less marked than the bitterness between radical blacks and rabid whites.

To be sure, the whites are equally divided. But these divisions, although (as Mr. Young pointed out in his analysis of the Nixon administration) they exist on all levels of government and of white society, do have to be resolved at some points by the mere need for administering a nation. In other words, the whites have either to focus their points of view in political parties and candidates, or reconcile their differences. They have centers around which racial attitudes

can take practical shape. For the most part, the blacks do not.

Here and there, especially on the municipal plane, blacks have coalesced to elect their own to political office, or to seek to influence the white parties. This trend is growing, and it is hopeful. But in the meanwhile, far too much black energy is diverted into confrontation on a local scale, with all the increase in the use of "raw naked power" that implies.

There are, as Mr. Young pointed out, good reasons why blacks should distrust the political institutions that ignored their plight for so long. But there are even better reasons why this mistrust should not bar the blacks from using those institutions, now that better laws and better climate and a sense of black strength make it possible to do so.

As Mr. Young so truly said, "the two Americas—black and white—need each other." That need can be met by negotiation, as between equals, so long as each side recognizes both the need and the equality of status. Whether the result will be in the form of an indigenous Marshall Plan, as Mr. Young proposes, or take some other form, it can only be truly effective if the blacks decide to work together for national goals, within the national community. "Racism" has become double-edged; only by ending the polarization of mutual hatred and the mutual use of force can the edges be dulled and the benefits that the white majority in America enjoy be extended to all its minorities.

## Mr. Nixon's Challenge

No doubt the administration's renewed adamancy against any congressional restriction on American operations in Cambodia is largely political. Although nobody has ever expected the House to share the Senate's views on Cambodia and the war powers, the President presumably figures he can claim a victory in the opposition of the House to the Cooper-Church amendment (now in conference as part of the foreign military sales bill) and wants to make the most of it. In the process, however, his spokesmen are asserting a principle to which Congress cannot agree without abandoning its right to control American military commitments abroad.

Before passing the Cooper-Church amendment, the Senate modified it so that it could not be construed as an encroachment upon any legitimate power of the commander-in-chief. Even Sen. Dole, an administration spokesman in these matters, concluded that it would not impose any restraint upon the President. Yet the administration is going all out against the amendment on the ground that its restrictions against further invasion of Cambodia and support for the Cambodian government "appear to affect the President's exercise of his lawful responsibilities as commander-in-chief of the armed forces."

This comes close to saying that any limitation which Congress may fix on military operations in an area where fighting has been going on is unconstitutional. But there is nothing in the Constitution which even remotely suggests that Congress must provide funds for any operation which the commander-in-chief may deem to be necessary or desirable. Congress has complete control over the national purse, subject, of course, to the presidential veto. It could, if it wished, forbid the expenditure of any military funds in Southeast Asia.

The principle is vital because of its intimate relationship to congressional curtailment of future presidential wars. We have previously noted that the work of Sens. Cooper and Church was largely done when their amendment was approved by the Senate as a warning to the President against repetition of the Cambodian incident. That warning will stand whether or not the amendment is written into the law by Congress. But already the issue of curbing military operations through the power of the purse is again before the Senate, and many similar uses of congressional authority may be expected in the months ahead.

This time the Senate Armed Services Committee, with even the hard liners concurring, has modified the language of the \$19.2-billion military procurement bill so as to forbid spending for military operations in support of the Cambodian government. Funds could be used, under this limitation, to finance South Vietnamese raids against the sanctuaries in Cambodia on the theory that they are related to the war in Vietnam, but they could not be used to prop up or support the Lon Nol government. Will the State Department protest it too, as an encroachment upon the constitutional powers of the commander-in-chief? It is hinted that the administration may let the military sales bill die rather than swallow the Cooper-Church amendment, but it could scarcely apply that technique to the bill authorizing the procurement of weapons for our own forces.

There is probably no more important issue before Congress than the establishment of its right to limit our military spending and commitments abroad. In one way or another Congress must reassert its right to curb presidential wars. And there is not likely to be a more appropriate occasion than that now at hand in Cambodia.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Royal Visit

There is nothing like the British royalty for getting the American establishment excited. The White House guards with their Ruritmanian hats, now happily doffed, are nothing to all the fumbling protocol and formal informality that enrusts this royal visit. Come back, Paul Revere. Where has all that republicanism gone to? Now comes the fuss over poor Princess Anne, who cannot frown without being told she ought to smile. Why don't the columnists put themselves in her shoes for a minute (if that isn't an intrusion on the royal privacy?). If they were 19 and had just heard the President say "We want you to get to know our Congress and our monuments," wouldn't they frown? With the average age of Congress well into the fifties, Princess Anne might well have known whether he was talking of two separate things or one and the same. In either case, the prospect could be less than appealing. Yes, come back Paul Revere.

And bring that horse. Anne would much rather be riding in those Maryland hills. Who blames her?  
—From the Guardian (London).

### The Middle East

The Soviet-Egyptian communique issued last Friday at the end of President Nasser's three-week visit to Moscow is capable of a variety of semantic interpretations. For anything like an authoritative exposition on Cairo's side, the world will probably have to await President Nasser's speech on Thursday, by when he may also be ready to give his response to the U.S. peace initiative launched last month.

The Moscow agreement records a "similarity" rather than an "identity" of views and must have left some differences unresolved, indicating that the Russians may still be attempting to shift in some way their client's stance.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1895

PARIS—For political or financial reasons or possibly because they are well grounded, alarming rumors, mostly originating in Germany, have been in circulation for some days past. The question of Morocco has given rise to a certain degree of coolness between Paris and Berlin and the murder of Mr. Stamboulou will furnish fresh ground for more alarming reports. It is a pity, for each nation has too much to do at home to trouble much about what is going on elsewhere.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1920

NEW YORK—Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, today delivered his second broadcast within twenty-four hours against President Wilson's foreign commitments, in a statement in which he declares that the Republican conception of what should have been done at Versailles has been vindicated by the President's adviser, Col. House. He said, "it would have been the obvious thing to have a peace treaty before having a League of Nations."



## Preventive Detention: No Sale

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Rarely if ever does a member of Congress or any other politician have to face a clear-cut choice between going down in flames for virtue or going to bed with the devil. Few choices are ever that simple for anyone, and one of the classic examples of recent times is the District of Columbia crime bill now before the Senate.

Not, of course, that anyone elsewhere in the nation cares what happens to the 800,000 voteless, helpless, hapless residents of the District; the nation's history is replete with instances of the callous indifference of the rest of the country to the plight of those who live in its capital—a large majority of whom are black. The D.C. crime bill is nevertheless important as a sort of blueprint—a dress rehearsal or a pilot program for what the jingles of law enforcement hope to do to the rest of the nation.

What they hope to do is chilling—preventive detention of those who might commit a crime if released on bail; "no-knock" searches and seizures; expanded police wiretapping; a lowering from eighteen to sixteen of the age at which juveniles must be tried as adults; stiff mandatory sentencing provisions. Any way you look at it, these sections make the D.C. crime bill punitive and raise grave constitutional and libertarian questions.

On the other hand, this massive document—about 400 pages long, leading Senator Edward Kennedy to say that the courts would be "clogged for years unraveling the bill's mysteries and undoing its mischief"—does provide a desperately needed court reform for the District, as well as a public defender system.

### The Linkage

The trouble is that the House is attempting to force the acceptance of such measures as preventive detention by coupling them to the generally approved court reform; and Senator Joseph Tydings of Maryland, the bill's Senate sponsor, has warned his colleagues that those who are under the "dangerous illusion" that the House will agree to a simple court-reform measure are "only kidding themselves."

No doubt they are; but senators also play that game, too. If the House will not accept a court-reform bill devoid of preventive detention and other evils, the Senate has the power to let the whole D.C. crime bill die a well-deserved death. That would be preferable to passing it as it is.

The case of preventive detention alone is enough to justify this contention. If a suspension of the presumption of innocence is allowed to limbo itself in the processes of law enforcement in the District, we are going to be stuck with this dubious doctrine for years to come—because, as Senator Charles Goodell pointed out, "this legislation may well be setting a precedent for the rest of the country." That is precisely what it is doing and the best reason why it ought to be opposed.

In the first place, preventive detention is class legislation, particularly in the District, where its burden will fall with precision on the black people. As the foremost victims of a discriminatory social system the blacks provide the belt of the street criminals who are most likely to be jailed "preventively."

In the second place, no judge can determine accurately, even in the adversary hearings set up by the D.C. crime bill, who may go out and commit a crime, and who may not. In one limited survey conducted here, of 2,778 persons who came before Federal District Court, 207 or 7.5 percent were charged with committing a new crime while on bail; but only 124 or 4.5 percent were charged with a crime of actual or potential violence. By what means could these 207 or 124 persons have been "certainly identified in advance?"

In the third place, the courts are already so overcrowded that trials are delayed for years, which is the basic cause of the high rate of recidivism here and elsewhere; and the D.C. crime bill would burden courts further with the hearings necessary to impose preventive detention.

In the fourth place, prisons and correctional institutions are physically too jammed to accommodate easily the preventively detained; and so, far from reducing crime, further incarceration of defendants

in these squalid institutions, with their inadequate rehabilitation programs and their populations of hardened criminals, homosexual aggressors, and mentally deficient persons, makes new criminals rather than correcting old ones.

In the fifth place, those preventively detained in prison, all of whom will already have been charged with one crime, will be materially damaged in the preparation of a defense against their charge; and in the sixth place, they will thus become "pawns" for "plea bargaining"—an arrangement in which defendants plead guilty in return for a shorter prison term. Such bargaining circumvents rather than insures due process, and justice itself.

In the seventh place—although one hesitates to mention it in the current climate of fear and hysteria—preventive detention in all too many cases will wrongly deny liberty to innocent persons. That fact alone should cause the Senate to tell the House that if preventive detention is the price of a D.C. court reform, it's no sale.

## Nixon's War on Drugs

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's backstage but thus far unsuccessful diplomatic effort to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States is so deadly serious that he has written a personal confidential letter to another head of state: President Georges Pompidou of France.

Mr. Nixon's letter to the French president appealed for a crackdown on heroin processing plants in Marseilles (illegal in France). Mr. Pompidou sent back a quick and sympathetic reply, but that scarcely helped the situation dramatically. The sad fact is that the French police have not yet made deep penetration of the underground network of small heroin factories. These sub rosa plants are still turning raw opium and morphine into finished heroin for smuggling into the United States.

The President's quiet diplomatic offensive to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States has been no more successful with the Turkish government, despite persistent appeals for a drastic cutback in the number of provinces legally able to grow the poppy. The source of heroin is a sticky substance in the poppy pod, which hardens into raw opium—the base

of all opium-family hard drugs. In his call for help to the Turks, Mr. Nixon has pointedly recalled the major U.S. program of aid to Turkey in the days of the Greek-Turkish aid program, when Soviet pressure threatened to topple the Turkish government. The U.S. drug crisis, Mr. Nixon has said, is scarcely less dangerous to this country's future.

Despite this dramatic appeal the Turks flatly refused to ban all poppy planting. The most they conceded to the United States in a June 30 government decree is a reduction from nine to seven in the number of provinces that can legally plant the poppy.

Even that reduction could be misleading. While reducing the overall acreage, the government put no restrictions on planting within the approved seven provinces.

A footnote: Both the French and German interior ministers started personal negotiations with Attorney General John Mitchell in the past few days in an effort to coordinate better international controls over illicit drug traffic.

### Elliot Richardson

Elliot Richardson, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Wel-

### Dinner Diplomacy

C. L. Sulzberger in "Peace-making a la Russe" (June 24) refers to the part a small dinner party in Paris in Dec. 1950 played in the Korean war truce.

The UN resolution to send troops to South Korea after its invasion by the North Koreans explicitly called for the unification of the country. When the Communists were literally on the ropes Soviet UN man Jakob Malik stood up to substitute "settlement" for the military victory General MacArthur held essential.

The Communist play of accepting half a pie in negotiation while simultaneously working to subvert

## The Russians Appear In Egypt to Stay

By William Tuohy

CAIRO.—Soviet influence in Egypt today is at an all-time high.

And the Soviet Union has become a major foreign power, if not the dominant one in the Middle East.

This is the considered judgment of Western diplomats and leading Egyptian commentators in Cairo.

Given this view, the statements emanating from the White House concerning the U.S. desire to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt have been greeted here with wonder and some apprehension.

Just waking up to the fact that the Soviet Union is a power in the Middle East, asked one Egyptian intellectual, "The Russians are here to stay and we welcome them."

President Nixon seems to be trying to raise fears about a U.S.-Soviet confrontation here, said a Russian official. "Don't be misled that our commitment to Egyptian defense is every bit as firm as the American commitment to Israel's security."

What has disconcerted many observers here—and in other Middle East capitals—is the U.S. administration's seemingly fresh discovery that the Soviets had moved into the Eastern Mediterranean—and the U.S. reaction as enunciated by Nixon and his foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

It was Nixon who used the phrase "the Russians seem to have an interest in moving into the Mediterranean," and Kissinger who said that the United States might be forced to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt.

### Cuba Analogy

This was linked with suggestions that the installation of Russian air defense missiles in Egypt was analogous to the Soviet's placing offensive missiles in Cuba in 1963—with the implication that the United States must act accordingly.

"Kicking the Russians out of Egypt is just wishful thinking by the Americans," commented one senior Western diplomat here. "The Russians will remain in Egypt for a long time to come."

And an Egyptian official added: "How do you expel the Russians except by war? With the Russian presence here we can fight back against Israeli air raids. Without the Russians, where would we be now? We had a knife at our throats, and now the knife is taken away. Because of this, the Russians will remain friends of the Egyptians. The West must understand that the Russians are here to stay."

The Russians have had a covetous eye on the Middle East since czarist days, and they made their first major incursion into the area in 1955 when they completed a \$250 million arms sale to the Egyptians. The next year, 1956, Moscow followed this up with an arms supply agreement with Syria.

### The Aswan Dam

That same year, the sudden U.S. withdrawal of the offer for aid to the Aswan high dam launched a series of events that led to nationalization of the Suez Canal and the disastrous Israeli-British-French invasion of Egypt. British stepped into the vacuum left by the Western powers with financing for the dam.

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Richardson's predecessor at HEW, Robert Finch, had kept arms-length from lobbying activities. But Richardson did not hesitate to visit Thomas Vail, chief counsel of the Senate Finance Committee, where the welfare reform has been bottled up.

Some protocol-conscious bureaucrats at HEW felt that a cabinet member would demean himself by lobbying a legislative congressional staff. What they overlook is the fact that Vail influences both Democratic and Republican members of the Finance Committee and has been the source of much senatorial criticism of the program.

As one Soviet official sums up the Russian position on Egypt: "We are not the only ones here that you Americans and Israelis make us out to be. Our policy is to help defend Egypt from Israeli air attack, and to work out a political settlement which Egypt can regain its territory back. We do not consider such objectives grounds for confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States."

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katharine Graham

Publisher Robert T. MacDonald Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Editor Murray M. Weiss General Manager Andrew Bing

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Targen, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berry, Paris-8e. Tel.: 33-23-20. Telex: 28-550. Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$
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24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$	High Low Div. in \$
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +
24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +	24 1/2 ABC 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 +

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## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 20, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN
ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN	ABERDIN

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 20, 1970

INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456
3456	3456	3456	3456	3456	3456

## Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on July 20, 1970

INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234

## Bank Stocks

Closing prices on July 20, 1970

INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678
5678	5678	5678	5678	5678	5678

## N.Y. Highs and Lows

Highs and Lows

INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS	INDUSTRIALS
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101
9101	9101	9101	9101	9101	9101

## To buy, sell, rent or ship a car...

To buy, sell, rent or ship a car...

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**Optimism Is  
Tempered by  
Nixon Aides****End of Slump Seen;  
Jobless Rate Gaining**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP)—President Nixon's leading economic advisers today tempered a forecast that the worst of the business slump is about over with a warning that unemployment—especially defense-related industries—is on the rise.

George Shultz, newly-appointed director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that defense cutbacks had already cost 700,000 individuals, and that the "direct impact" would be another 1.3 million by mid-1971.

Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Paul W. McCracken, saying that the unemployment rate would rise for the rest of the year, repeatedly suggested that the federal Reserve system follow a substantially more liberal policy.

Mr. McCracken and Mr. Shultz indicated that unemployment would hover around 5 percent of the balance of the year. They also estimated, attributed to the Federal Reserve Board, of a 6 percent rate by early 1971 were "too high." The burden of Mr. McCracken's testimony, reviewing the economy mid-year, was that the economic slide had not snowballed into a depression, nor is it likely to, but despite the reasonably good aspect of an upturn now, Mr. McCracken added, and because the economy has been running well on its potential, "attention should now focus on the requirements for assuring that the upturn carry through steadily to full employment, but not so rapidly as to cause inflation to speed up once more."

His primary recommendation was a more liberal injection of money and credit into the economic system, in part to make up for "recessions"—slow growth last year but also to strengthen the nation's "general liquidity position." Against an assumption by many servers that a 4 percent growth in the money supply would be right—making the potential growth of the economy itself—presidential advisers now feel a rate about double that is necessary for a while.

The rates of increase of money supply required for recovery, to employment, Mr. McCracken said, "will be somewhat higher than needed rates of increase of real output alone."

On the liquidity problem—the question of whether the private economy is starved for cash and credit—Mr. McCracken said that he found "no crisis of great proportion—say one that would lead to 'disorganized' markets. Although pressed to do so, Mr. Shultz refused to give a revised figure for the fiscal 1971 deficit, officially estimated at \$13 billion, estimates current on Capitol Hill at the probable red ink total between \$8 and \$10 billion.

**Phillips North Sea Oil Find  
Tested, Found Commercial**

STAVANGER, Norway, July 20 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum Co. said today tests of the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea have been very encouraging and "we now know enough about the field to say that it is commercial."

"So far we have only tested one well... the so-called 2-K, which gives 10,000 barrels a day, a considerable amount for one hole," Edwin van den Berk, a Phillips vice-president, said.

"We have now computerized the data from this hole and from another," he said. "The analyses show that each of these wells can produce between 8,000 and 12,000 barrels of crude oil a day."

He said Ekofisk would place among the 20 largest oil fields in the world.

Phillips will produce Ekofisk oil directly from the first production platform and transfer it to tankers at first. When production reaches 100,000 barrels a day, the oil will have to be taken ashore through a pipeline, Mr. van den Berk said.

**European Investment Bank  
Loans Reach Record Level**

BRUSSELS, July 20 (AP).—A record for new loans was set in 1969 by the European Investment Bank (EIB), a joint institution of the Common Market countries.

Its annual report, published today, showed that it signed contracts during the year to lend \$221.5 million, half again as much as the \$144 million loaned out in 1968.

**Israeli Trade  
Deficit Grows**

JERUSALEM, July 20 (UPI).—Israel's trade deficit rose 30 percent in the first six months of this year compared with the same period of 1969, standing at \$338 million on June 30, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Net imports rose 15 percent to \$717 million from \$624 million in the first half of 1969, while net exports increased 4 percent to \$380 million from \$385 million.

According to the bureau's data for the first five months of 1970, Israel's imports of capital goods—equipment, machine tools, trucks and other heavy equipment—rose 21 percent and imports of raw materials—mainly metals, chemicals, wood products and synthetic fibers—rose 15 percent.

On the export side, agricultural shipments rose slightly to \$32 million, with a 34 percent rise in other agricultural exports—mainly fresh fruits and vegetables and peanuts—more than making up for a 3 percent slide in citrus exports.

"Industrial exports, also rose slightly to \$298 million—despite an 11 percent decrease in diamond sales, the mainstay of Israel's industrial export sector, the bureau reported."

**Multinational Firms**  
WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—The activities of multinational corporations and consequences of investment across national boundaries is to be the subject of hearings beginning July 27 by a joint economic subcommittee, part of a study begun in December to formulate a foreign economic policy for the 1970s.

day, showed that it signed contracts during the year to lend \$221.5 million, half again as much as the \$144 million loaned out in 1968.

By June 30, 1970, its resources totaled approximately \$1.6 billion, three times as much as in 1964.

On the eve of his retirement, EIB president Paride Formentini of Italy said in a statement that he was concerned about the shortage of long-term capital.

"If this situation continues," he said, "it may thwart the efforts to encourage the movement of capital between the most favored areas of the community and those where development or conversion is found most difficult."

Reviewing his 11 years in office, Mr. Formentini noted that the bank had created a flow of resources from West Germany toward Italy and to a lesser extent toward France, as well as associate Common Market members in Europe and Africa.

At the end of 1969, the bank had \$158 billion outstanding in loans, Italy has had 50 percent of the total, France 16 percent. Some 21 percent went to Greece and 13 African countries.

**Factory Usage  
Rates Fall in U.S.  
During Quarter**

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—U.S. factory operating rates in the second quarter dropped to 77.9 percent from 79.5 percent in the first quarter—the lowest level in nine years—the Federal Reserve reported today.

This compares with total manufacturing utilization of 84.5 percent in the second quarter of 1969.

"Total manufacturing output dropped to 160.7 percent of the 1957-59 base period in the second quarter. The index was at 170.5 in the first quarter, and 173.9 in the second quarter of 1969."

**Du Pont, Dow Chemical Show Profit Drops**

NEW YORK, July 20.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours, citing higher costs and lower selling prices, today reported a 2.3 percent slide in second-quarter earnings.

The latest results wiped out a 1 percent net gain in the first quarter, to leave the company's profits 2.6 percent below 1969 levels for the first half of the year.

Earnings totaled \$42.4 million, or \$1.94 a share in the second quarter, down from \$100.56 million, \$2.11 a share, in the year-ago period. For the first six months of the year, net dipped to \$188 million, \$3.87 a share, from \$193 million, \$4.04 a share.

Growth was clipped to 0.2 percent in the second quarter, at a total \$934 million in the 1970 period compared with \$932 million in the 1969 quarter.

This brought revenue gains for the first half to 3.3 percent, after a 7 percent jump in the first quarter. In the first six months, the total was \$1.87 billion, up from \$1.81 billion.

**Dow Chemical**  
Dow Chemical said today earnings dropped 10 percent in the second quarter, excluding special credits, and 43 percent in the first half.

Profits in the quarter came to \$61.1 million, or \$1.26 a share, compared with \$67.5 million, \$1.40 a share, Special credits amounted to five cents a share in the 1970 period and ten cents a share in the 1969 quarter.

For the first half, net slipped to \$68.4 million, \$2.29 a share, from \$72.5 million, \$2.40 a share.

Revenue in the quarter rose 8 percent to \$494.4 million from \$464.3 million. In the first half, the gain was 8 percent to \$850 million from \$777.3 million.

Xerox earnings rose 20 percent in both the second quarter and the first half, the company said today.

Xerox said the outlook for the

Allgeheyl Airlines		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	40.73	31.01	
Profits (millions)	3.54	0.17	
Per Share	1.05	0.05	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	74.48	55.26	
Profits (millions)	2.16	-4.53	
Per Share	0.68	-1.15	

Allis-Chalmers Mfg.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	219.5	223.8	
Profits (millions)	8.8	6.9	
Per Share	0.55	0.56	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	422.9	403.8	
Profits (millions)	12.22	12.08	
Per Share	0.98	1.01	

American Electric Power		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	29.1	25.94	
Profits (millions)	0.58	0.54	
Per Share	1.18	1.13	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	58.88	53.8	
Profits (millions)	1.18	1.13	
Per Share	1.18	1.13	

American Petroleum Inc.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	191.8	189.4	
Profits (millions)	11.93	11.58	
Per Share	1.56	1.52	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	384.2	373.6	
Profits (millions)	18.8	18.7	
Per Share	1.39	1.36	

Clark Equipment		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	174.9	167.4	
Profits (millions)	8.0	10.3	
Per Share	0.75	0.86	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	338.2	313.6	
Profits (millions)	18.8	18.7	
Per Share	1.39	1.36	

Cooper Industries		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	48.7	43.8	
Profits (millions)	2.86	1.88	
Per Share	0.71	0.41	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	92.6	89.8	
Profits (millions)	5.65	4.18	
Per Share	1.40	1.04	

Dravo Corp.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	71.6	100.1	
Profits (millions)	3.51	2.85	
Per Share	1.64	1.31	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	140.1	199.8	
Profits (millions)	7.02	5.70	
Per Share	3.28	2.85	

Easco Corp.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	36.75	36.77	
Profits (millions)	3.32	2.86	
Per Share	1.21	1.04	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	74.0	67.4	
Profits (millions)	38.9	26.0	
Per Share	1.86	1.75	

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	435.0	406.8	
Profits (millions)	47.1	45.9	
Per Share	0.84	0.82	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	833.4	786.8	
Profits (millions)	90.8	86.5	
Per Share	1.62	1.55	

National Distillers & Chemical		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	262.1	238.8	
Profits (millions)	7.59	6.93	
Per Share	0.27	0.22	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	507.5	479.1	
Profits (millions)	16.37	13.34	
Per Share	0.59	0.51	

Pittsby		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	77.4	61.1	
Profits (millions)	17.0	18.18	
Per Share	3.31	3.18	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	154.8	122.2	
Profits (millions)	34.0	36.36	
Per Share	6.62	6.36	

Pittsby		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	77.4	61.1	
Profits (millions)	17.0	18.18	
Per Share	3.31	3.18	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	154.8	122.2	
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Per Share	6.62	6.36	

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Per Share	3.31	3.18	
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Per Share	6.62	6.36	

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Second Quarter			
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Profits (millions)	17.0	18.18	
Per Share	3.31	3.18	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	154.8	122.2	
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Per Share	6.62	6.36	

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Second Quarter			
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Per Share	3.31	3.18	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	154.8	122.2	
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Per Share	6.62	6.36	

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Second Quarter			
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Per Share	3.31	3.18	
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**Dow Chemical**  
Dow Chemical said today earnings dropped 10 percent in the second quarter, excluding special credits, and 43 percent in the first half.

Profits in the quarter came to \$61.1 million, or \$1.26 a share, compared with \$67.5 million, \$1.40 a share, Special credits amounted to five cents a share in the 1970 period and ten cents a share in the 1969 quarter.

Reviewing his 11 years in office, Mr. Formentini noted that the bank had created a flow of resources from West Germany toward Italy and to a lesser extent toward France, as well as associate Common Market members in Europe and Africa.

At the end of 1969, the bank had \$158 billion outstanding in loans, Italy has had 50 percent of the total, France 16 percent. Some 21 percent went to Greece and 13 African countries.

Xerox earnings rose 20 percent in both the second quarter and the first half, the company said today.

Xerox said the outlook for the

Allgeheyl Airlines		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	40.73	31.01	
Profits (millions)	3.54	0.17	
Per Share	1.05	0.05	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	74.48	55.26	
Profits (millions)	2.16	-4.53	
Per Share	0.68	-1.15	

Allis-Chalmers Mfg.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	219.5	223.8	
Profits (millions)	8.8	6.9	
Per Share	0.55	0.56	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	422.9	403.8	
Profits (millions)	12.22	12.08	
Per Share	0.98	1.01	

American Electric Power		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	29.1	25.94	
Profits (millions)	0.58	0.54	
Per Share	1.18	1.13	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	58.88	53.8	
Profits (millions)	1.18	1.13	
Per Share	1.18	1.13	

American Petroleum Inc.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	191.8	189.4	
Profits (millions)	11.93	11.58	
Per Share	1.56	1.52	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	384.2	373.6	
Profits (millions)	18.8	18.7	
Per Share	1.39	1.36	

Clark Equipment		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	174.9	167.4	
Profits (millions)	8.0	10.3	
Per Share	0.75	0.86	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	338.2	313.6	
Profits (millions)	18.8	18.7	
Per Share	1.39	1.36	

Cooper Industries		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	48.7	43.8	
Profits (millions)	2.86	1.88	
Per Share	0.71	0.41	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	92.6	89.8	
Profits (millions)	5.65	4.18	
Per Share	1.40	1.04	

Dravo Corp.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	71.6	100.1	
Profits (millions)	3.51	2.85	
Per Share	1.64	1.31	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	140.1	199.8	
Profits (millions)	7.02	5.70	
Per Share	3.28	2.85	

Easco Corp.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	36.75	36.77	
Profits (millions)	3.32	2.86	
Per Share	1.21	1.04	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	74.0	67.4	
Profits (millions)	38.9	26.0	
Per Share	1.86	1.75	

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.		1970	1969
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	435.0	406.8	
Profits (millions)	47.1	45.9	
Per Share	0.84	0.82	



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)



Shot on North Slope Alaska -- minus 51° Centigrade









## Are you the type who invests for interest?

# Gramco Development N.V. Debentures offer 9½% a year plus a substantial profit participation.

## Is that interesting enough?

Thousands of people think it is. Investors throughout the world, who share one common aim—to make a safe investment which will bring them steady, high interest—believe that GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES are exactly what they've been looking for. And what makes these Debentures even more interesting to them is that in addition to a safe, generous income they provide an opportunity to share in worthwhile capital growth.

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES give investors the chance to participate in the profits and growth of major real estate developments and construction projects in the United States. The Debentures offer 9½% interest a year, paid semi-annually, and also a 25% interest in the net profits of the real estate developments (after deducting the profit participation of the builders).

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES have a special appeal to knowledgeable people the world over, the kind of

discerning investors who like to regularly receive an income from their investment while, at the same time, build up significant capital appreciation. In fact, this share in the profits could well prove to be the most important part of their investment. Because it is anticipated that this potential capital growth can equal a minimum of 8% a year on the outstanding investment.

That's why thousands of investors have found GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES very interesting indeed: 9½% interest a year . . . plus at least 8% a year possible capital appreciation . . . figures which could well add up to more than just an interesting return on investment.

Investors in 60 countries around the world have already found that one of the surest ways of achieving their financial planning goals is through an investment in prime, income-producing U.S. real estate.

GRAMCO pioneered this investment concept and has a

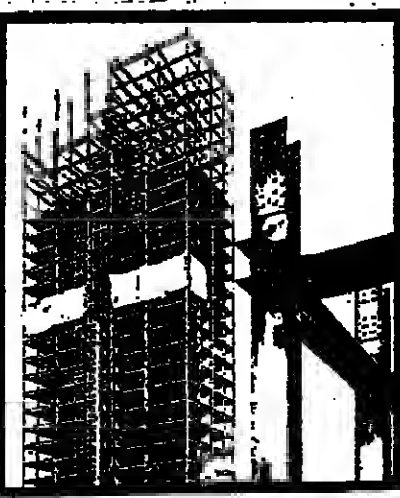
proven record of success in this field. GRAMCO currently manages assets in excess of \$895 million.

In this new and exciting investment opportunity GRAMCO is joined by two of the greatest names in U.S. real estate. Tishman Realty and Construction Company Inc., and Arlen Properties. Combined, these two giants of the industry have real estate interests totaling over two billion dollars.

GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES carry on the GRAMCO tradition of providing the international investor with security for his investment while affording him the maximum opportunity for profit.

Wouldn't you say that was interesting?

If you're interested in hearing more about how GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT N.V. DEBENTURES can benefit you, please call your nearest GRAMCO financial counselor or mail the coupon below.



GRAMCO (U.K.) Limited,  
Information Center,  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1.  
(Telephone 01-828 4333)

Gentlemen,  
I have thought about GRAMCO DEVELOPMENT  
N.V. DEBENTURES, and your idea interests me.

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Address	
City	Country

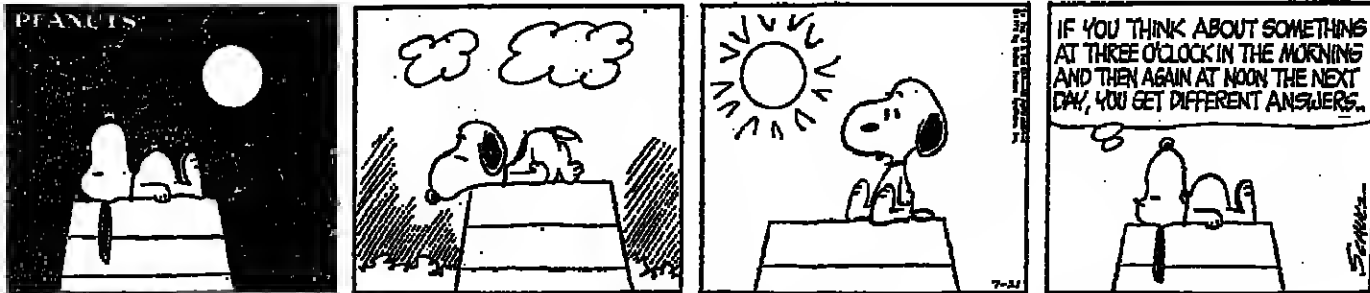


محمد ابراهيم

## Foreign Stock Indexes



PEANUTS



R.C.



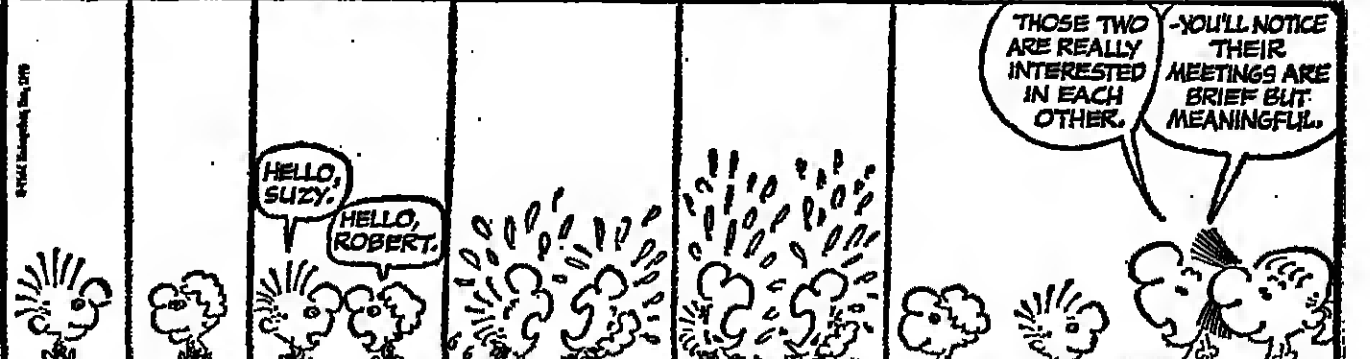
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A partnership that has a four-four fit in both spades and hearts might be forgiven for assuming that either can be selected as the trump suit. But some such fits are more equal than others, as George Orwell might have said. The relative strength of the suit became a factor in the diagrammed deal, which was played in the world team championship in Stockholm last month.

In a qualifying round match between Norway and America's new world champions, the Dallas Aces, the Norwegians hid the North-South cards to four hearts. East opened his borderline hand with one club, and South's take-out double led to a cue-bid of two clubs by North and a two-heart bid by South. The spades were not mentioned. A club was led, and the contract was doomed by the bad trump break.

In the replay, the bidding went as shown in the diagram. In four spades, the opening lead was the singleton heart.

East won with the ace and returned the nine to give his partner a ruff. West shifted to a club, and South took the king with the ace. He led a trump to dummy's ten, cashed the diamond ace to guard against the faint chance of a singleton queen on his right, and drew East's remaining trumps with the queen and jack. He led the diamond jack from his hand and won with the king in dummy when West covered. A diamond to the ten then left this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K	♠ J8	♠ 10	♠ Q10
♥ 7	♥ 10	♥ 9	♥ J6
♦ 10	♦ 9	♦ 8	♦ 7
♣ 9	♣ 8	♣ 7	♣ 6

When South exited with his club eight, the defense was helpless. The only way to avoid a ruff-and-discard was for East to lead a heart, another way to give South his tenth trick.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ K1053	♠ 863	♠ 10	♠ Q10
♥ 7	♥ 10	♥ 9	♥ J6
♦ 10	♦ 9	♦ 8	♦ 7
♣ 9	♣ 8	♣ 7	♣ 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	5 ♠	Pass

West led the heart seven.

DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HINT:   
 ROYAL   
 FAIRAS   
 SACCES

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILD STOOP ATAIN DAMPEN  
Answer: For some people, weight lifting might mean this—STANDING UP

## BOOKS

THE ALTERNATIVE SOCIETY  
Essays From the Other World

By Kenneth Rexroth. An Azimuth Book. Herder &amp; Herder. 196 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

Kenneth Rexroth has never been one to stand on his dignity, certainly not in print, and sometimes not even at National Book Award ceremonies. He stands, instead, for the dignity of other people, which is more important.

On the evidence on this collection of essays—the first of three Rexroth books to be published by Herder & Herder—what he appears to be signifying by the shaggy dog story on the cover is an allegiance to the "counterculture" of the young. The young, not merely "protesting" the established culture but "seceding" from it, represent for Rexroth our only alternative to extinction, and a feeble one at that, with their "rather excessively aggressive mutual affection" and their "vulgarized hobo Buddhism."

"If," he writes, "civilization" means the control of life to insure steadily increasing experience of values in intensity, scope and depth, then it broke down in August of 1914, continued to function "in a dangerous patched-up fashion" until the end of World War II, and ceased to exist thereafter. "We live in a corpse, which jerks like a dead frog on a hot wire." The anal-retentive, work-and-spare, pray-and-save, you'll-get-into-the-sky-by-and-by society of the mechanical industrial age has become morally intolerable besides, of course, becoming self-evidently lethal. "If we don't get us, racism on the business ethic or overpopulation or ecological catastrophe of the New York intellectuals certainly will."

"The Alternative Society" touches all these bases, with a heavy concentration of poetry as it is written, published, marketed and consumed. The best essays, which incidentally indicate Rexroth's enormous range, are "The Heat," which deals with the psychology of the policeman in a world he never made, and "back to the Source of Literature," which deals with the new poetry of rock-music, folk-music, and protest-music lyrics, tracing the impulse all the way from the medieval troubadours of Provence to Leonard Cohen and Anne Sexton today. But there are good moments on almost every page of the collection.

For instance, there is the Rexroth phrase-making. On urban nonplanning: "If you had nothing else to go by you would believe that the slums and all their attendant ills were certain to come out clean and new from the 'baudouinism of the democratic process.'" On marijuana laws: "The reason for the persecution by the state is that marijuana

is impossible to tax. Any can grow it in a window on a moderately dry and warm climate. But by very definition a pleasure which is not denied is a vice." On Richard Wright: "He was the first of the politicians manufactured to use rice crispies coupons as PR offices."

There are, alas, also lapses into wisdom. The Commentary magazine and New York Review of Books are not the enemy. Ernest Hemingway is not "a better artist than William Faulkner." Guter considerably more than a professional young man grown and Andre Malraux considerably more than "a mummified adventurer from the Old and Spanish revolutions. A political Jean Cocteau."

But Rexroth is a master for dispensing opinions on modern culture comes on the motorized lawn mower. He inevitably grind up some ersatz along with the week's good moments outbursts. He is usually on the mark. To string, and therefore is necessary.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for the New York Times.

**Best Seller**

The New York Times  
An analysis based on reports more than 125 bookstores in 14 cities. Figures in italics indicate do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

**FICTION**

1 Love Story, Sagal  
2 Great Lord of God, Caldwell  
3 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Forster  
4 Deliverance, Dickey  
5 Calico Palace, Priestley  
6 The Crystal Wedding, Stewart  
7 The Lord Won't Mind, Kierkegaard  
8 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Brecht  
9 The Sound of Music, Gould  
10 The Lord of the Rings, Tolkien

**GENERAL**

1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben  
2 The Sound of Music, Gould  
3 Up the Organization, Towns  
4 Zelig, Milford  
5 Human Sexual Response, Masters  
6 The Sound of Music, Gould  
7 The Sound of Music, Gould  
8 The Sound of Music, Gould  
9 The Sound of Music, Gould  
10 The Sound of Music, Gould

(These figures are for the week ending July 12, 1970.)

**CROSSWORD**—By Will W.

ACROSS  
1 Sky  
6 Goes limp  
10 Kind  
14 Overused  
15 Walter's burden  
16 Authentic  
17 Anatomists  
19 Maxwell  
20 Nodded publisher  
21 Certain poetry  
22 Moslem prince  
23 French possessive  
24 John Jones's middle name  
25 Gullit  
26 Thread  
27 Source  
31 Prune  
34 Somali people  
36 Not one informally  
37 Rendezvous  
39 One place to stop  
41 Underling  
42 Great amount  
44 Reach  
45 Hymn of praise  
47 General idea

DOWN  
1 Group moral character  
2 Moment  
3 Temperature  
4 Ordinal suffix  
5 Ring man  
6 Make terms  
7 Small cavities  
8 Predatory fishes  
9 Network Abbr.  
10 Certain watch  
11 Voided esctcheon  
12 Strategem  
13 Rupert's drop  
18 Fields  
22 Fruiting spike  
24 Indian of Peru  
25 Lemniscate  
26 Brewmaster  
28 Pace  
29 La Douce  
30 Familiar pronoun  
31 Chase, as they say  
32 Before Coleridge  
33 Prefix for chemistry  
35 Housewife  
36 U.S.S.R. name  
38 Dramatic conflict  
43 Embassy word  
46 "I think, therefore, I am"  
48 Handstand  
51 Uses the high path  
52 —a time  
53 Uncle Milton  
54 Laver and Roger  
55 Caddy on car  
56 Lake in Idaho  
57 Master of Arts  
58 Wait  
59 Persian's stocking  
61 Beamie







